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invoked; once in 1907, by the joint action of the United States and Mexico in regard to Central America, and again, recently, by the conference of the United States and the A. B. C. powers in regard to Mexico. Moreover, the present time, when the world order is in chaos, seems particularly opportune for developing those relations of friendship and mutual interest which should unite the republics on this continent, and for destroying the mistrust and fear of "el imperialismo yanqui," unfortunately prevalent throughout the sister republics, and nowhere more so than in the Caribbean area. In this connection, the reviewer wishes to refer to three recent opinions relative to the subject: (1) Señor Alemán Bolaños, *Centro y Sud-América*; Secretary Lansing's article in the March number of *Munsey's Magazine*, considering the Monroe Doctrine in relation to Pan Americanism; and (3) Señor García Calderón's thoughtful paper "El Panamericanismo", in *Revue Hispanique*, for June, 1916—"Panamericanismo o germanismo, tal parece ser para nuestras democracias el dilema ineludible."

Dr. Slade's monograph is equipped with a working bibliography and running footnote citations to authorities. To be regretted is the disregard for the orthographic proprieties in regard to the Spanish names, but too common, unfortunately, in publication from the press of this country.

C. K. JONES.

*Handbook of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress.* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918. Pp. xvi, 750. Index. \$0.65.)

The title-page of this useful handbook carries no editor's or compiler's name, but the "Prefatory Note", which is signed by Gaillard Hunt, Chief Manuscript Division, states that the "handbook is the co-operative product of the several members" of the Manuscript Division. "Mr. Van Arsdale B. Turner . . . wrote the first draft of a great part of it; Mr. John C. Fitzpatrick read the proof and indexed the larger part of it; Miss Emily B. Mitchell contributed the part which covers the French and Spanish transcripts," while Mr. Hunt himself "prepared a number of the items".

In the prefatory note is "a grouping of the larger collections under broad subjective heads", and the material is arranged in alphabetical order under large main captions. The comprehensive index (pp. 545-750) furnishes an excellent key to the contents of the volume. With its thin paper and excellent printing, the volume makes a pleasing appearance. It is marred by a number of type errors, as for instance,

on p. 19, "Liego Velasquez" for "Diego Velasquez", p. 20, "dairy" for "diary", p. 22, "Solarzano" for "Solorzano", and on p. 22, "Ausa" for "Ansa", and "Gareés" for "Garcés".

Many documents and series of documents touching the history of Hispanic America are listed or described in general terms. The greater part of such material is listed under the following captions: America, Spanish Colonies, pp. 19-23; Central America, pp. 57, 58; Florida, pp. 121-124; Louisiana, pp. 228-230; Woodbury Lowery, p. 230; Mexico, pp. 286, 287; Mississippi, p. 273; New Mexico, pp. 286, 287; South America, pp. 381-383; Spanish Inquisition, pp. 386-388; Transcripts from Foreign Archives—Cuban transcripts, pp. 443, 444, Mexican transcripts, pp. 452-457, Spanish transcripts, pp. 458-462; West Indies—especially Cuba, pp. 525, 526, Porto Rico, pp. 527-529; Agustin de Yturbide, pp. 538, 539. However, important material is found listed under other captions, as is readily seen from the index.

Among the manuscripts of the collection, "America, Spanish Colonies", there is considerable material, among it, being manuscripts by or about Columbus, Vespucci, Cortes, Balboa, Diego Velasquez, Nodal, Las Casas, Oviedo, Drake, Duran, and Font, many of which are copies of the originals; while there are also a series of letters from ecclesiastical persons of the island of San Domingo (1517-1518), royal cédulas (1508-1807), Peruvian material, etc. In the collection of "Central America", the countries of Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, and Salvador are represented, although there is nothing of transcendent importance among these manuscripts. Of more importance are the manuscripts of the collection "Florida". This collection contains among other material, the old document of the Archives of East Florida, ceded to the United States with that territory, and which were transferred to the Library of Congress in April, 1905, from the office of the Surveyor General at Tallahassee, Florida, by the Department of the Interior. In all, there are over 1,000 portfolios in this collection, with a total of over 65,000 manuscripts, ranging in dates from 1777-1821. All the land documents referring to titles, surveys, etc., were removed and are still in the General Land Office. The documents cover a multitude of subjects, and comprise reports, royal orders, accounts, shipwrecks, protests, civil and criminal causes, clearances of ships, matters pertaining to various districts and rivers, correspondence, etc. Much of the correspondence has considerable value, for it covers a wide range, including letters to and from the Exchequer, correspondence with the British authorities, letters to and from the Captain General

of Havana, letters from the Viceroy of Mexico, letters to and from the Council of the Indies and to and from ministers and consuls, military letters, and secret correspondence with Conde de Galvez. A complete list of these documents would be of considerable value, but the making of it would be no small task. In the same collection are found also a number of documents made by Miss A. M. Brooks from the Biblioteca Colombiana in Seville, but these manuscripts, unfortunately, are not very serviceable and any scholar making use of them should compare them with other copies. The Florida Collection contains also a few Stevens and Force documents, one being the Memoir by Hernando D'Escalente Fontenada (1575) and another, Laudonniere's *Notable History*.

In the Louisiana Collection are found various papers touching the activities of the Spaniards, in addition to the 2,089 photographic prints of the official civil despatches from the Governor of Louisiana to the captain-general of Cuba, 1766-1791, from the "Papeles procedentes de la Isla de Cuba" in the archives at Seville—one of the ten sets made for the Historical Research Department of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. The Woodbury Lowery Collection consists of eighteen volumes of transcripts and notes collected by Lowery for his *Spanish Settlements*. Of these volumes ten have to do with Florida (1551-1800), five with New Mexico (1538-1800), and two with California (1588-1800), Texas (1673-1803), and Louisiana (1766-1803), and one is a miscellaneous volume, dating from 1522. Many of the documents of the Mexican Collection have considerable value and will be found in part at least to supplement the manuscripts of the Bancroft Collection in the University of California. In the Mississippi Collection will be found some Gayoso de Lemos papers, and other interesting border material. The New Mexican Collection consists of the Spanish and Mexican archives which passed to the United States with the cession of New Mexico. These were transferred from Santa Fe in 1903. The manuscripts, which cover the period 1621-1843, have been arranged chronologically in 180 portfolios and are readily accessible. The South American Collection contains various general items, and items concerned with Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, and Peru. The documents of the Spanish Inquisition Collection consist of twenty volumes and papers relating to the activity of the Inquisition, especially in Mexico. The Cuban transcripts of the collection of "Transcripts from Foreign Archives", were obtained through Miss Elizabeth Howard West, formerly of the Texas State Library and

now librarian of the Carnegie Library of San Antonio, Texas. These manuscripts, which are covered by author cards, consist of 1,260 type-written blueprint copies made from the originals in the Archivo Nacional de Cuba, and are concerned chiefly with the Spanish Colonial trade and Indian policy. Two Galvez letterbooks treat of Spain's part in the American Revolution.

The Library of Congress in 1913 entered into a coöperative plan with the Universities of Texas and California for the obtaining of transcripts from Mexico, but the work, undertaken under the direction of Dr. W. E. Dunn was interrupted soon after its inception. The *Handbook* does not make clear whether any manuscripts were received from this source. The Mexican transcripts do, however, include 2,862 pages on the history of Texas and 2,805 on the history of New Mexico, which were obtained in 1915 through Professor H. E. Bolton of the University of California, and photostat copies of four volumes obtained in 1915 through Professor Eugene C. Barker, of the University of Texas. An itemized statement of the contents of these four volumes is printed in Bolton's *Guide to the Materials for United States History in the Archives of Mexico* (Washington, 1913). Still other material was obtained through Professor W. R. Manning of the University of Texas, in the shape of photostat copies from transcripts made by Dr. W. E. Dunn. Of the material from Mexican archives, there is a fairly complete account in the *Handbook*. As will be seen, most of this material is available in two or more centers.

The Spanish transcripts from the Archivo de Indias at Seville, were begun in 1914 by Dr. W. E. Dunn, who was still continuing the work in 1917. Documents have also been procured through Miss Irene Wright, and Dr. Charles H. Cunningham, of the University of Texas. The papers selected by Dr. Dunn are very important and relate generally to the history of the Southwest, although some few relate to Florida and Virginia. The papers selected by Miss Wright (1580-1821) relate to Florida, Virginia, and other parts of America. The documents collected by Dr. Cunningham relate to the part played by Spain in the American Revolution, Spanish relations with the English and the American colonies, Spain's northward advance into Arizona and New Mexico in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and the northward expeditions along the Pacific coast during the period 1524-1827. This is a very important lot of material and will prove of great use to the student of Hispanic America, especially that part which has to do with territory now a part of the United States.

Much of Dr. Cunningham's material is available also at the University of California and in the Ayer Collection of Newberry Library, Chicago. There is considerable material on Cuba, although generally not of the highest importance, and some on the history of Porto Rico which was selected from the archives of that island located at San Juan, covering the years 1591-1886.

In this hasty review of the Hispanic American manuscript material noted in the *Handbook*, it can be seen that there is an immense amount of prime source material available in the Library of Congress for the study of the history of Hispanic America. This relates in very great measure to Spanish and Mexican relations with territory now included in the United States. Indeed, for territory outside this country, or not contiguous to this country, the material is rather limited, although some of this is of considerable value. It is hoped that the Library of Congress will carry the *Handbook* one step farther by publishing calendars of some of the most important of the collections enumerated above, or at least complete lists of documents.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

*The Virgin Islands of the United States of America; Historical and Descriptive, Commercial and Industrial Facts, Figures, and Resources.*

By LUTHER K. ZABRISKIE. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1918. Pp. xvii, 339. Index, illustrations, portraits, facsimiles, and maps.)

The islands, about which Mr. Zabriskie (formerly vice-consul for the United States of America at St. Thomas) has written, were known for some two and one-half centuries as the Danish West Indies or the Danish West Indian Islands. Columbus is presumed to have discovered the islands in 1493; but their historical records date from March 30, 1666, when Erik Smidt, a Dane, took possession of them for Denmark. After negotiations covering a half century, Denmark ceded them to the United States on March 31, 1917, in consideration of the payment of \$25,000,000, United States gold.

From many points of view, these islands have at this time a peculiar interest for American readers, who will welcome the complete and authoritative work of Mr. Zabriskie. The volume, with its 109 illustrations and two maps, contains an account that is aptly described in the title. Some 85 of the pages of the book are devoted to an account of the sale negotiations, discussion of the sale, official documents (including the convention between the United States and Denmark), farewell service, formal transfer, and the first American governor, all